

VERY PICTURESQUE

Is Col. Phil Thompson's Defense of Col. Breckinridge.

HE SAYS ALL MEN ARE AS WICKED

As His Client, Only Not so Unlucky as to be Found Out.

KENTUCKY IDEA OF THE STANDARD

Of Morality as Announced by the Defendant's Attorney—He Holds Miss Pollard up as a Daring Adventuress and Pictures the Silver-Tongued Congressman as a Martyr. Mr. Carlisle's Finishing Touches For Miss Pollard's Side a Scathing Denunciation of the Hypocrisy of the Congressman—Thompson Called Down Twice by the Judge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—There was something on foot in the circuit court to-day of which the spectators did not receive the benefit. Judge Bradley held a letter in his hand when the court met in which he seemed deeply interested. He called up to his desk three of the counsel, Messrs. Carlisle, Wilson and Butterworth, exhibited the letter to them, and the four put their heads together over the document for ten minutes. Then one of the jurors was called up and the consultation was prolonged for ten minutes before Mr. Carlisle resumed his argument.

Dark skies were overhead and a drizzling rain made to-day one of the most uncomfortable of the trial, so that there were but few people in the court room. Among the first was Madeline Pollard, with the more becoming bonnet which she has worn of late, and the Kentucky congressman, her antagonist, somewhat paler than usual, his pale nose noticeable because of the usual ruddy flesh in his cheeks.

CARLISLE RESUMES.

Attorney Carlisle took up his review of the testimony where he had dropped it last night and devoted himself for the first half hour particularly to a discussion of Mrs. Governor Blackburn's testimony. He rehearsed, in a manner devoid of rhetorical attitude and in a colloquial tone, how Colonel Breckinridge had brought to the Kentucky lady the plaintiff in this case, saying that she was much to him now, and would be more in the future, as he intended to make her his wife.

On commenting on the testimony of Mr. Claude De LaRoche Francis, cousin of Ward McAllister and the nephew of the Marquis De LaRoche, chamberlain to the pope, Mr. Carlisle evoked the smile which for some reason always flits across the court room at the mention of that young person.

Mr. Carlisle laid stress upon the fact that in response to the notice for the production of Miss Pollard's letters only those two which would be advantageous for the defense to read were brought forward. After recalling how a murderer had once been convicted because in the furnace into which he had thrust his victim he had failed to consume the victim's false teeth, the lawyer brought forward the work basket which had belonged to the late Mrs. Breckinridge, which the colonel had denied having given to Miss Pollard, and reminded the jury of the testimony of Mary Yancey, the colored cook who had seen them sitting on the sofa together with the basket between them. From the dramatic passage in which he flashed the basket upon the jury Mr. Carlisle passed on to the time when Miss Pollard took Colonel Breckinridge from the side of his lawful wife at the house in Jefferson place, with the quotation from Miss Pollard's testimony: "I said come with me, Willie, and he came," to the interview in the office of the chief of police to which the colonel had said he was taking the young woman to place her in the hands of the law, and where he had sworn, clasping her hand, to marry her on the 31st of May.

UNSUPPORTED TESTIMONY.

The history of similar cases did not show a more completed chain of evidence, Mr. Carlisle contended. The defendant asked the jury to believe on his single word, unsupported by a shred of corroborating testimony, of conduct on his part that the engagement of marriage had been a connected subterfuge; to disbelieve the testimony of Mrs. Blackburn, of Major Moore, of Francis, of Mary Yancey and many others, and against all these take his own word for a story utterly and altogether improbable, a story which he had every possible inducement to contrive and to stick to.

"That defense stands wholly and solely upon his unsupported word," continued the speaker. "I ask you to judge of him only by what he has told you on the stand, a standard by which every witness can be judged without complaint. A father of a family with eight children, a devoted wife, he tells you he lived for nine years and in calm deliberate adultery with this woman, not giving away to sudden passion, not led by a misguided love, but that lust and not love was the bond between them. During these years he was posing before the world as a Christian statesman, a man high in the councils of the Presbyterian church, giving counsel to saints and sinners while his life itself was a lie. He asks you to believe him now on the ground that during these half dozen interviews with Mrs. Blackburn, a woman high in the standing of her state, who must have won the admiration of every mother's son in this box, he told to her and carried on a complicated lie."

The exigency now pressing the colonel was greater, far greater than any which had hitherto over him before the inducement for him to lie was greater than ever, yet he asked the jury to believe his uncorroborated word now on the supposition that he had always lied before when he made statements contravening his present position.

"This young woman does not come before you stainless," the attorney began, in comparing the character of his client with that of the congressman. "What is left now of her life?" he asked. "The opportunity has passed for him to make that reparation which he owed to her. When you consider the

character of the witnesses on both sides, when you think of this man with power, socially, politically and otherwise, who acquired domination over this unfortunate girl, who ruined her life, you cannot but believe that he promised to make good to her the ruin of her life; you cannot, with the thought of the mothers and daughters in the land, refuse to make the only possible reparation to this unfortunate plaintiff."

Reminding them of the \$50,000, which the declaration would allow them to award, Mr. Carlisle then closed his plea, and Miss Pollard and her companion left the room.

Then Col. Phil Thompson faced the jury.

THOMPSON FOR THE DEFENSE.

Colonel Thompson started off with the proposition that his client was not responsible for dragging this case into court; that it was not the province of the jury to punish his client for immorality, although he asked no leniency at the bar of public opinion. Who was it, he asked, who had brought into court this mass of filth, spreading it through the newspapers before the daughters of the family?

"I want you to try this woman as a bawd and a wanton, as she acknowledged herself," declared Mr. Thompson.

"Do you want to encourage every bawd and wanton in the country to bring their filthy suits into this court and corrupt the community?"

He asserted that the suit had been brought with revenge as its prompting motive, and told the jury that if they had lived with the woman as Colonel Breckinridge had, they would not have taken her into their family, among their daughters, and placed her at the head of their table. Every decent man would sustain the colonel in his refusal to do that. Beginning with Madeline Pollard's age, since, he said, she had claimed to have been seduced by the colonel at the age of seventeen, he inquired why her mother and the family Bible had not been brought forward as the best proof of her age. Back at that time, when she claimed she was seventeen, she had been associated with Mollie Shinglebower, and he could not understand why so much had been said about Mollie Shinglebower, who was as good as the strumpet who had associated with. A good deal had been said about so many witnesses for the defense having been in houses of prostitution, but Colonel Thompson had no doubt that many a good fellow had been in such places and could tell the truth about what happened there as well as it had happened in a meeting house.

If people wanted to find out what happened in these places, they must go after the people who had been there. Turning to the occasion of the mock marriage at 'Squire Tinsley's,' he said that Miss Pollard had been in a state of debauchery and drunkenness, although she claimed that she was sick. People generally said that they were sick under such circumstances. Mr. Thompson had been there himself, he frankly admitted.

Julian was a pretty good sort of a fellow, although he had shot out his eyes in one of his drunken sprees. He had not wanted to tell what he knew about the girl, but it had been dragged out of him and he had half apologized for her, saying that she was as good as the other girls in the locality.

As he was proceeding to the discussion of subsequent events, he demanded to know where the plaintiff got so much money to prosecute this case with. All the necessary expenses and to hire these eminent counsel, and he promised to show that the woman had been a money seeker and a money getter every step of the way and was trying to get money now.

Colonel Thompson did not believe that her mother had sold her out to Rhodes as a Chinaman sold his girl. He had been intimate with her, and was sending her to school in good faith, intending to marry her.

CALLED DOWN.

The counsellor had some good words for Hiram Kaufman and John Brandt, whose characters, he said, had not been impeached. When Miss Pollard had denied that she wrote that letter to Breckinridge she had lied and had lost her case. The letter showed that he had come to the school on her invitation. It had been said that this timid little girl would not approach such a big man as Breckinridge, but she had told how she introduced herself in the same way to Russell, telling him that she had heard of him from Nellie Oliver and asked him to take her to the school. Mrs. Brown had come forward to purify the atmosphere of the school, and nobody could blame her, because the plaintiff had left a trail of impurity behind her wherever she went.

Speaking of the plaintiff's being under contract to Rhodes—"engaged to one man and another man's mistress and bawling another out of his money," Colonel Thompson exclaimed: "And a school girl at that. My God, if she ever gets out of her short dresses what a robber and a plunderer she will be."

Judge Bradley here interrupted the speech with a remonstrance.

"Now, Mr. Thompson, please take care not to use such expressions as that," he said.

"What have I used your honor?" the lawyer inquired.

"You said: 'My God.'"

"I beg pardon, that was an inadvertence."

Colonel Thompson then resumed and discussed the improbability of the young woman accompanying Colonel Breckinridge to an assignment house in Cincinnati, as she claimed, the day after a drive when he had made improper advances and she had repulsed him.

AFTER RECESS.

After the noon recess Colonel Thompson resumed his speech, characterizing Miss Pollard as "the most skillful adventuress who ever made a track through a court room."

He argued from dates that Colonel Breckinridge could not have been the father of her first child. To give the plaintiff a verdict would be to convict Mollie Shinglebower, John Brandt, Hiram Kaufman, and the defendant, of wilful perjury. He referred to Miss Pollard's statement to Claude De La Roche Francis, that Colonel Breckinridge was a loveable and noble man, and said that the defendant had been the soul of generosity throughout his dealings with the woman. Her letters to Rhodes, he said, were blind, wooden letters, to the man who had seduced her, and she was demanding the money of the poor old man. She went to Rhodes bootied and spurred, and it was stand and deliver with her, telling him that he could not come and see her unless

less he put it up. Were those the demands of a school girl to a generous old man who was furnishing the money for her education?"

Colonel Thompson, continuing, said that Miss Pollard had deliberately said that she had brought the suit for revenge, whereupon Mr. Wilson corrected him.

Judge Bradley said: "There is no evidence to that effect in the case," and Mr. Butterworth said: "I think she did not say that."

Colonel Thompson said he hoped the jury would correct him if he made any mistakes, as he had not tried a case for fifteen years and did not pretend to be up in law.

He told how Miss Pollard had gone to the convent last year not knowing that her child born several years ago was dead.

"The first born of a person that pretends to be a human being," he said. "After eight or nine years when she had never raised her inhuman voice, they tell you she went into hysterics."

"Oh, inhuman woman," he exclaimed. "Inhuman monster. In order to hide her own conduct, she lays it on this man. We are appealed to by this woman in stage play by the sacred name of mother, trying to coin crocodile tears over children whose death she had forgotten, to coin money out of the pockets of the man with whom she had lived in equal disgrace."

PICTURESQUE ARGUMENT.

He referred to the life of Miss Pollard at Miss Hoyt's in Lexington when she played the innocent school girl to the landlady. Then he came to Miss Lowell, the typewriter at the capitol, and produced her memorandum book to show that it was its entire from 1887 to 1888, so that if the transaction had occurred it had not been in 1888. The charges in the book might have been to Clifton Breckinridge. He (Thompson) found his own name in the book, although he did not remember having had any work done by Miss Lowell, to whom he referred as "the old lady."

Colonel Thompson contended in his picturesque way that "it knocked the stuffing" out of the case. The plaintiff swore that the name of her last baby was "Dietz Carlisle," when the records of the asylum showed that the only baby brought there at the time was named "Dietz Downing."

The other side had raised a great fuss about the colonel's signing her examination papers for the civil service, certifying that she had a good moral character.

"There was not any fussing or stowing or kicking up a dust along about that time," he went on, "both of them were pursuing a course of immorality agreeable to both and were telling any little lies that came along to help each other out. Every man in the court has told lies about these little domestic matters. If there were any who had not they had better go out for a while, because they were too sanctimonious for the place. But the attorneys on the other side seemed to think this case was like that of the old preacher in Kentucky who was tried for adultery with one of the sisters. The jury, all men, returned a verdict finding the minister guilty and acquitting the sister."

Miss Pollard's testimony, from which he read, showed that she admitted they both lied. In one instance she had called him out of Chamberlain's to help her out of a scrape, "and Billy always came," he said.

MRS. BLACKBURN'S EVIDENCE.

Concerning Mrs. Blackburn, Mr. Thompson said that she was a lovely old lady, but she was getting pretty well along in years, she's no longer a maiden gay, he said. "She would not tell anything that was not so for the world, but the old lady thought she had been imposed upon, and wanted to put it to Col. Breckinridge as hard as she could. That's human nature; I don't blame her. I admire her spirit. Why, I was afraid she would jump down my throat, frizzes and all, when I began to examine her."

If Colonel Breckinridge had been disposed to lie he might have kept many things to his discredit out of the case, only because he would not play the part of a hypocrite and perjurer, he was condemned. "We are looking at this thing as men of the world of common sense," the colonel said, going on to tell how the colonel had provided for her. She had said that she had preferred being Colonel Breckinridge's mistress to Jim Rhodes' wife, and why? Because as his mistress she did not have to work, went into good society and had intellectual companionship. Why I had rather be the mistress of a man like Colonel Breckinridge, good looking and intellectual, than to sleep all the days of my life beside an omnibus. That was her choice, and I think it was a good one, avowed the defendant's attorney.

Coming down to the death of Colonel Breckinridge's wife, the attorney said: "Then there was a new ambition sprung up in her. She said, here is the old man I have swung on to so long. He is free and now I'll make him marry me. Colonel Breckinridge had never introduced her to Mrs. Blackburn and the other ladies in whose parlors he had left her, and yet it was demanded that he should go there and admit his relations with her. No man would have done it. He would have looked pretty, assuming the role of the scaphim and cherubim, driving her out of the garden of Eden when she had got there."

The jury was not to punish Colonel Breckinridge for immorality. All the great men of the world had had their troubles with women. When Julius Caesar was not making laws he was making love to Cleopatra. David had put Uriah in the fore-front of battles because he had looked on the man's wife and she was lovely. "If there have been any great men who were not fond of women they were great hypocrites," the colonel declared.

There was Bonaparte, Washington, all of them, who had their affairs of love, as well as of war, and he added: "I don't see why this man, who is no worse than the rest of us, only he has been discovered and we have not, should be punished unless we are to be hypocrites."

"This is a common going-on all the time," said Colonel Thompson taking another tack. "Only he is exposed and most of them are not, and it is a good thing. But all of us have these relations with women, that is all men, just to show that they are men. There may be some good fellows, only I never met them. They start in to have a little fun with a woman and the first thing they know they have got into eternal hell with her."

Here the court adjourned.

AMERICAN LABOR

The Greatest Sufferer if the Wilson Tariff Bill Passes.

SENATOR LODGE'S SPEECH TUESDAY

Deals With the Effect of the Proposed Tariff on Wages—"There is Darkness Before and Danger's Voice Behind"—Mr. Hoar Springs a Sensation by Announcing the News of the New York Legislature's Endorsement of Senator Hill's Denunciation of the Tariff Bill and Cleveland's Hawaiian Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—There was a small attendance in the galleries when the senate convened to-day and there was scarcely a quorum of senators visible. Mr. Quay introduced a resolution, objection to the consideration of which was made by Senator Cockrell, that the senate should hold a session on Saturday, April 21, from 1 o'clock, to hear a committee of the organization of the workmen of the United States in opposition to the tariff bill.

The Wolcott resolution for the coinage of Mexican dollars at United States mints was laid before the senate, and Mr. Gallinger read a communication favoring the resolution.

The resolution, after being amended, was agreed to, and is as follows:

"Resolved, That the President of the United States, with a view to encourage and extend our commercial relations with China and other Asiatic countries, be requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to enter into negotiations with the republic of Mexico, looking to the coinage by the United States at the mints of standard Mexican dollars under some agreement with the said republic of Mexico as to the seigniorage method and amount of said coinage; and that he be further requested to report the result of his negotiations to the senate." After some routine business Mr. Lodge addressed the senate on the tariff bill.

MR. LODGE'S SPEECH.

Senator Lodge addressed the senate in opposition to the pending tariff bill and in course of his remarks said:

"It is always well to look at things as they are, even if the thing be free trade, to which some persons in beautiful language have concealed themselves. It is best we would treat it intelligently, to know that by itself and of itself the tariff is a business question and that protection and free trade only take on a different and far deeper meaning when they are considered as parts of a question between far-reaching principles, which I believe involves the future of our race and the existence and progress of the highest civilization. It is in the latter and far graver aspect as I have already said that I prefer first to treat them."

If, he argued, the American manufacturer does not make money it is quite certain that he will not employ labor and therefore the workmen will not make money either. Our manufacturers believe that under free trade they must either go out of business or reduce labor costs. They naturally do not care to do the former, for that is ruin, and they are very unwilling to try the latter, because reducing labor costs means lowering wages, which means in turn vast industrial disturbances, and that is ruin too, or something very near it. How widely different is our situation to-day from that of England fifty years ago, so far as the manufacturers are concerned. Most striking of all these differences, moreover, is the fact that while the English parliament listened to English manufacturers, a majority of the American Congress not only turns a deaf ear to American manufacturers but treats them as if they were enemies to their country.

A STRIKING COMPARISON.

To refute the claim of Cobden and others, he gave the percentage of increase by decades of England and the United States, which shows that in the decade 1870-1880 the trade of the United States under protection had increased nearly four times as much as that of England, while from 1880-1890 it was more than seven times greater.

The wealth of a country is in production and the strength of a country is in producers. It is worse than idle to talk about the consumers as if they were a vast proportion of the population who ought alone to be considered. The more consumers constitute not only an insignificant but wholly unimportant fraction of the community.

Our first object should be to hold our own market, because it is the largest and best; and that being done and our own market securely guarded, our next object should be to increase our outside markets by any possible device.

To maintain high rates of wages and to give, if possible, the fullest scope for their increase, I believe to be essentially, because I believe good wages absolutely vital to the stability of our institutions and of our society. Protection in its widest aspect is something far more than a mere question of schedules or national book-keeping. It is an effort to defend by legislation our standards of living, just as the exclusion of the Chinese and of contract labor was.

The reduction of wages thus far made are trifling to what will come if this bill becomes a law and men seek to adjust themselves to the new conditions. Such a lowering of wages is not to be contemplated without the deepest alarm. The country is agitated and frightened as at no previous time.

"There is darkness before and danger's voice behind."

A SENSATION.

Senator Hoar sprung a sensation by stating that he wished to make a speech which he would have read from the desk. He, thereupon, sent up an Associated Press bulletin, stating that the New York legislature had passed a resolution of thanks to Senator Hill for his speech in opposition to the tariff bill in the senate yesterday. This was greeted with some applause in the gallery, which the vice president quickly checked.

Mr. Gray, of Delaware, explained the action of the New York legislature by saying that the legislature of New York was overwhelmingly Republican.

"Yes," replied Mr. Aldrich, smilingly, "but not by such a majority as shown by

the dispatch. There is a majority of fourteen on a joint ballot, so that at least forty Democrats must have voted for the resolution."

In the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 10.—The house consumed the entire day considering the postoffice appropriation bill. During the debate Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, replied to ex-Speaker Reed's recent letter criticizing Mr. Bryan for garbling his Boston speech. He made an attack on Mr. Reed, who replied, justifying his letter.

COXEY IN HARD LUCK.

The "Army" Compelled to Lose a Day on Account of the Weather.

UNIONTOWNS, PA., April 10.—The weather has at last broken Coxeys' march schedule. For the first time since the commencement of the journey of the commonwealth army is compelled to camp here until Wednesday morning before starting on its mountain trip on account of the storm last night, which was a hard one, testing the endurance of the soldiers to the extreme. Through the whole night the frame structure in which the men were sheltered was threatened with destruction, and the sleep of the veterans was anything but sweet. The lowly habitation was spared, however, although a number of more pretentious houses in the town were unroofed and other damage done.

Camp Abraham Lincoln, pitched here in Mountainview park, will be broken up to-morrow and the start made for the mountains, the snow-covered crests of which can be seen from here. The next stop will be at Camp Dalzell.

The Pittsburgh Dispatch will publish a story to-morrow that the "Unknown" is a Pinkerton detective. The army will march to-morrow with 200 men.

CALIFORNIA CONTINGENT

Of the Coxeys Army Causes Trouble in Utah—Gov. Waite, of Colorado, on Deck Again.

ODGEN, UTAH, April 10.—Governor West has given his ultimatum to the Southern Pacific Railway Company. Militia still surround the industrial camp, and the railway does not appear to be anxious to make a move. The men are peaceable so far, and say they will go east over the Union Pacific this evening.

The Southern Pacific road has refused to obey the order of the court. Governor West has given the company orders to comply, otherwise he will forcibly take possession of the cars, load the men into them and take them out of the territory.

With but one dissenting vote the 1,200 men in the Industrial army decided they would not go back to California, but would go east even if they had to walk. Utah officials have delayed taking final action. It is rumored the army will attempt to capture and run a Union Pacific train east to-night.

Governor Waite telegraphed: "General Kelly—Any and all citizens of the United States have right of passage through Colorado."

SATOLLI SUPPORTS KAIN.

Father Phelan Gets No Comfort From the Papal Delegate.

St. Louis, Mo., April 10.—Father Phelan received to-day a letter from Mr. Satolli, in which the latter supports Archbishop Kain in his controversy with Father Phelan in regard to the publication in the Western Watchman and the circular issued condemning the paper.

The letter states that he, Satolli, had instructed Archbishop Kain to intimate to Father Phelan that the course of his paper was not what it ought to be and that it should be altered. It also reminded the editor that ecclesiastics were amenable by process of civil law for their acts.

Father Phelan has replied to the delegate's letter, and will probably go to Washington next week.

EX-SECRETARY ELKINS

One of the New Owners of the Cincinnati "Commercial Gazette"—The New Management.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—The Commercial Gazette appeared to-day under the new management. The paper wears a new dress and gives evidence of renewed vigor and enterprise. It will hereafter comprise twelve pages daily, except Saturday and Sunday, when it will appear with sixteen and twenty-four respectively.

At meetings of the stockholders and directors, Perry S. Heath was chosen a director, also president and general manager with absolute control. He will be the only executive officer and the old official calendar has been taken from its editorial columns and that of the new president and general manager appears in its place to-day. In the local columns of the Commercial Gazette appears a statement that among the new owners are Gen. G. M. Dodge, of New York; Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia; John Bacon, of Louisville, and Mr. Heath.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRE.

The miners' convention at Scottsdale decided to continue the coke strike.

The Illinois State Republican Convention will be held at Springfield July 25.

Elections in California towns where political lines were drawn show Republican victories.

The lockout of the Chicago building trades will go into effect to-morrow and will affect 60,000 men.

Prendergast, Carter Harrison's assassin, was put in the dungeon of the Chicago jail yesterday for striking a guard.

President Cleveland yesterday issued a Bering Sea proclamation, warning persons against violating the recent seal fisheries act of Congress.

Reports come from China of the burning of French missions and the mobbing of the priests. The French minister has demanded redress.

The investigation by the congressional special committee of the Jenkins strike injunction at Milwaukee was concluded yesterday, and further proceedings will be held in Washington.

The Democratic caucus was attended last night by 102 members of Congress. They resolved in favor of the repeal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank issues, or, in other words, in favor of a restoration of wild-cat money.

IT IS A SURE GO.

Union Coal Miners of the Entire Country Will Suspend Work.

THE SIGNIFICANT DEMONSTRATION

Which Followed a Request For the Delegates to the National Mine Workers' Union Who Were Instructed to Vote For a Universal Strike to Hold up Their Hands. No Doubt That the Greatest Miners' Strike in the History of the Country Will be Ordered—The Meeting at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., April 10.—The fifth annual session of the United Mine Workers of America was called to order here to-day by President John McBride. The association is composed of coal miners, mine laborers and cokers. Representatives are present from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Colorado, West Virginia and Kentucky. The meeting is important owing to stagnation in the coal trade and possible action of the association.

The proposition for a general strike in the United States is to be exhaustively discussed. Independent labor politics is also on the list for discussion. The convention will run through this week.

President McBride urged the miners to fall in with the general movement for an advance in wages. He recommended independent policy of action. A sensational feature was a charge that John W. Hayes, secretary-treasurer of the Knights of Labor, is the implacable enemy of the miners. On account of this allegation it is understood the convention will consider the matter of withdrawing the miners association from affiliation with the Knights of Labor.

An incident occurred to-day which shows that a national suspension of work will be ordered. Just before the convention adjourned for the day a delegate secured the floor and suggested that all who had come instructed to hold up their right hands. The words were no more than spoken until every hand in the house went up. The demonstration that followed was very significant and the question of suspension seems to be virtually settled.

Numerous resolutions were introduced and referred to the proper committees. Secretary Pat. McBride offered a resolution fixing the date for suspension of work on April 22. Other resolutions suggested May 1, May 3, and May 15.

Other resolutions were introduced, relating to the following subjects:

Recommending the adoption of the Federation of Labor platform; to remove the national headquarters from Columbus to Chicago; endorsing the eight-hour movement; that the national convention hereafter be held in January; favoring the demonetization of gold, and another resolution favoring the remonetization of silver, and others of local importance.

ALBANY REPUBLICANS

Carry the City for the First Time in Fifteen Years.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—One of the quietest municipal elections ever held in this city was followed to-night by almost pandemonium on the public streets when the returns showed that the Democratic ticket had been defeated by a tremendous majority in favor of the pure election party composed of Republicans and Independent Democrats.

The result to-night is that the party that has controlled the city for fifteen years must leave the offices.

New Jersey Republicans Win.

Returns from the municipal elections in New Jersey show that the Republicans have had sweeping victories everywhere in all the towns and cities.

Steamship News.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Arrived—Berlin from Southampton; Columbia from Genoa.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair Wednesday; warmer; westerly winds. For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, light rains on the lakes; rain to-night, followed by generally fair in north portion; westerly winds; slightly warmer in south portion.

THE TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEPP, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 47 3 p. m. 53

9 a. m. 49 7 p. m. 51

12 m. 52 Windy—Rain.

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